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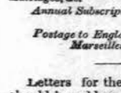

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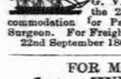

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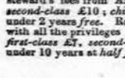

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CONTENTS.—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange*, Rupees into Pounds st from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100$; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s. 1d. to 5s. 6d. per dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling at ditto; Commission or Inland Exchange from ½ to 10 per cent.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wasc, Satsaras Mahabaleshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla. Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SETT GOPALDASS MADOWDASS, has contracted to sell all those two pieces or parcels of hilly ground known by the name of Wareea, or Ganeshwady and Khatherchs Doonger and Racklaechee Bhat, respectively situate at Worley, without the Fort, any and all persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise upon the said Premises or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim there may be.

KELLY AND HORE,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

Bombay Green, 3rd October 1863.

NOTICE.—THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS will be prepared to receive written and Sealed TENDERS on the 12th day of October for the purchase of a Tank reservation situated at the Western end of the Falkland road at Tardeo.

The land must be tendered for in three lots; either together or separately.

Each tender must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for purchase of Tank reservation."

Plans of the ground can be seen and full particulars obtained at this office between the hours of 11 and 4.

The Commissioners will not assign any reason for the rejection of any or all of the tenders.

C. DUREAM,
For Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, Municipal Comrs. Office, 3rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to sell to BOMANJEE KHODADAD ERANEE, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the undermentioned pieces of ground situate at Parell, to wit: the Four Walls of Bombay. Persons having any claims thereon or on any of them by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to us, at our Office, at Mount Pleasant, within 14 days from the date hereof, and persons withholding any claim will be deemed to have waived the same, and the Deed of Conveyance will be executed without regard to any claim.—Dated this 29th day of September 1863.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRST.—All that piece of ground bounded on the east by the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on the west by the ground hereinafter mentioned, on the north partly by the ground of Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, partly by the ground of Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, and partly by the ground of Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, and on the south by the ground of Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla.

SECOND.—All that piece of Enam ground bounded on the east partly by the ground of Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla, partly by the ground of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, partly by an unnamed heriditary Cocoanut Garden, partly by the ground of the said Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, and partly by the ground herein fourthly described, on the west partly by the ground of the said Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, and partly by the ground of the said Sanguster and Manisty, on the north by a public passage and on the south by the ground of the said Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla.

THIRD.—All that piece of ground bounded on the east and north by the ground of the said Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, on the west by the ground of the said Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, and on the south partly by the ground of the said Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, and partly by the ground of the said Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia.

FOURTH.—All that piece of ground bounded on the east by the ground of the said Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, on the west by the ground herein secondly described, on the north by the public passage and on the south by the ground of the said Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia.

FIFTH.—All that piece of Enam ground bounded on the east partly by the property of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, and partly by the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on the west partly by the Government Salt Batty ground and partly by the ground of Jehangeer Nowrojee Wadia, on the north by the ground of Nowrojee Framjee Wadia, and on the south by the public passage.

SANGSTER AND MANISTY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

AT A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK, held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 21st September, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

PRESENT.—George Fogge, Esq., Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., George Henry Yarrity, Esq., Limjee Manockjee, Esq., Hon'ble Michael H. Scott, Major Haggard, Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., Gavin Steel, Esq., Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq., and Jehangeer Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehangeer Esq. seconded by the Hon'ble Michael H. Scott, and carried unanimously,—"That George Fogge, Esq., do take the Chair."

The Secretary having read the Notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers, calling the Meeting also the Section of the Bank Charter, under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., seconded by Limjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the issue of Five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new Shares of Rupees One thousand each.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X of 1863, they have determined to raise the new Capital by issuing new shares in the following manner:

That the new shares be offered to the Proprietors at par, and that each Proprietor be entitled to take up one new share for every old share he holds at the close of business on the

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 5th October 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight.....	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight.....	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank.....	500	5 pr. ct.	155 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	220 prem.
Bank of India.....	25	.....	2½ prem.
Booker's Banking Co.	20	.....	15 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	56 prem.
Commercial Bank ...	500	4 do.	70 prem. ex-div
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	55 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China ...	250	5 do.	160 prem.
Joint Stock Bank ...	20	.....	30 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank.....	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	10 prem.
Comptoird'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	No. quotation.
Parsee Cos.			
Apollo Press Co....	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 33,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.....	2,700	500 do.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.....	3,667	575 per share.	Rs. 10,500 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co..	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs. 2,500 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share ...	Rs. 35,000
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	(per share) pm.
Freo Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.....	4,000	.....	Rs. 28,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co....	500	.....	Rs. 1,200 to 1,300 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.....	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,700 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Manockji Pittya Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs.p. share.	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Colaba Land Co.....	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 45,000.
Bonded Warehouse ..	200	.....	No purchasers.
House and Land Investment Company	200	.....	125 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	4,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	140 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association ...	250	.....	110 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	40 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.....	....	102½
,, Loan 1835-36		
,, Loan 1842-43	}	98½
,, Loan 1854-55		99½
New Five per Cent. Loan...		107½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan.....		117½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes.....	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars.....	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces.....	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	106½
Gold Leaf	,,	16 9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s.	6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 2s.	6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
,, (Seed).....	£2 15s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China		
To Clyde	} No offers.	
To Hull.....		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

(PRICES CURRENT (30th Sept. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.).....	Rs.	545 to 552
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	542 to 544
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,,	542 to 544
New Oomrawuttee	,,	505 to 510
New Compta, (ready.)	,,	532 to 535
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	505 to 510
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	505 to 507
New Veeravui	,,	510 to 515
New Khandeish	,,	490 to 495
New Poratchee.....	,,	520 to 522
New Accote	,,	520 to 525
New Mangalore	,,	225 to 226
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,005 to Rs. 1,010.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.	6 14 to 7	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	,, 6 10 to 6 12	
Gingelly sized (Black and White).....	,, 33 to 33	
Niger White	,, 37 to 38	
	,, 27 to 28	

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 4	Persia (s)	Greig	Calcutta 15 Sept.
5	Summerlee	Hughes	Melbourne, 10 Aug.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Oct. 5	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Shanghai	Tozer	Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Persia*, Calcutta, &c.—Mr. D. Gilmour; Mr. W.C. Rennie; Miss Reilly; Mr. O. T. S. Crespe, Mr. G. Gonsalves; Mr. J. Lowe; Mr. McEvoy, and servant; Mr. M. J. Schmidt; Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Todd; Captain Heills; Mr. A. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, 4 children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fowrie; Mr. Henson; Mr. A. D. Fraser; Lieut. Hodgson; Mr. S. Bates, and servant; Captain W. S. McLeod; Mr. Rio; Lieut. of Captain Korr, and servant; Lieut. Cunningham; Mrs. Candy; Dr. Pringle; and seventy deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—Captain Bassett, 56th Regt.; and eighty-five natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Hahneman*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Ammantool Rahiman*, for Malabar Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 5TH OCTOBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—1 case Bombay wool, W. E. H. Ellis.

Tangier.—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., C. Mascerenhas and Co.; 225 bales cotton, 787¼ cwt., Ardaseer Eduljee; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 66 bales cotton, 231 cwt., Dhurumsy Mooljee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Manockjee Nesserwanjee.

Remington.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., P. & D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 27 bales cotton, 94½ cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Khuttow Valljee.

Aaron Brown.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 48 bales cotton, 168 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor; 79 bales cotton, 276 cwt., Merarjee Rowjee.

Elephalet Greely.—150 bags linseed, 225 cwt., 500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Lord Palmerstone.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Muthooradass Soorjee; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Nagurdass Purmanund; 91 bales cotton, 318½ cwt., Ludha Madowjee.

Lancastrian.—18 bales cotton, 63 cwt., Dinshaw Bickajee; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co.; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Lalljee Harruckchund; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., C. Furdoonjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Treecomjee Wellijee and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Damother Kursondass.

Diligentia.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt, Jeathe Sevjee.

Baron Renfrew.—28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., Wittuldass Gourdhundass.

Sea Park.—65 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Ruttonjee Ameerchund; 102 bales cotton 357 cwt., Ludhabhoy Poonsy.

Magdalent.—55 bales cotton, 192½ Gellabhoy Moolchund.

Salsette.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Damother Cursondass.

Bates Family.—450 bales cotton, 1,575 cwt., Dhrumsy Virjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., M. Khimjee; 126 bales cotton, 441 cwt., Goculdass Dewjee; 425 bales cotton, 1,487½ cwt., L. Valubjee; 55 bales wool, 105 cwt., Hirjee Jeafsy.

Tythonus.—450 bales cotton, 1,575 cwt., Daverdass Lalljee; 390 bales cotton, 1,365 cwt., Girdhur Gourdhun; 404 bales cotton, 1,414 cwt., Runchore Gourdhun.

Joshua.—105½ bales cotton, 369½ cwt., N. J. Ebram and Co.

Oriental.—Loose sapanwood, 70 cwt., Munjee Ramjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Jaitha.

Menihaha.—200 bags linseed, 300 cwt., Sewjee Mooljee.

Veteran.—125 bales cotton, 475 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 280 bales cotton, 980½ cwt., M. & P. B. Cola and Co.

Calista.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Nursy Jewraz.

Eurcalydon.—508 bags linseed, 889 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Khimjee Jadowjee; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., 100 bales wool, 300 cwt., —— and H. Sapoorjee and Co.

Country Hazelock.—30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Gungjee Dewan; 75 bales cotton, 260 cwt., Narayan Wassoodew and Co.

Hahneman.—
Mahomed; 200 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Hubib Noor 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Persotum Joetaj; bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Pragjee Cullianjee; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Heerjee Ghetta; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Lellada Vurjeewon; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dhurumsee Nuthoo; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Ameerchund Nuthoo; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Souchund Hurruckchund; 200 bales, cotton, 700 cwt., Nuthoo Golalchund; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Megjee Vussonjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *John Bright.*—301 slabs lead, 404 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs., Abedin Budroodin; 26 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 2 bundles elephant teeth, 2 cwt. 5 lbs., Abadin Budroodin and Co.; 1 box country handkerchiefs, 160 pieces, Byramjee Pestonjee; 10 bales mule twist, D. Vussunjee; 58 chest, M. opium, 40 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Colombo.

Steamer *John Bright.*—5 cases sundries, Framjee Sands and Co.; 20 bales grey shirtings, 1,000 pieces, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	} Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Sonamar	
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia.....	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

759 Chapman, R. Harland—B. H. Cama. (c. l. Sept. 17)
793 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1033 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers—D. & Sorabjee. (c. l. Sept. 12)
1287 Annot Lyne, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
904 Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
2153 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
990 City of Brussels,—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
651 Diligentia, A. Porter—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
890 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.
1091 Eliphalet Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons (c. l. Sept. 22)
1325 Eurcelydon, Wright—Nasmyth & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, H. Liston—E. Bates & Co.
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham.—Coupland & Co.
1163 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co.
804 Joshua, Bartlett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
855 Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2)
1236 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)
1057 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Sept 16)
459 Magdalene, R. Andrew—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 14)
773 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1745 Mariana, Prince, Tra.—Rennie, Scougall & Co.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
1669 Oriental, J. Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee. (c. l. Sept. 23)
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8)
1357 Saleeta, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
744 Seapark, Bell—Grey & Co. (l. c. Sept. 14)
965 Tangier, Owens—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co (c. l. Sept. 26)
104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. (c. l. Aug. 13)
MAURITIUS.
593 Sea Lion, Alexander—Seaman Shaw.
FOR MADRAS COAST AND CALCUTTA.
734 Sydney (s), A. Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.
FOR ZANZIBAR.
284 Parsee, Burke. (c. l. Oct. 3)
FOR MAULMAIN.
1187 Lady Franklin, C. Rawle—Dossabhoy & Byramjee.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
FOR PENANG.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nicoals—H. S. Sidick. (c. l. Sep. 21)
FOR CALCUTTA AND CEYLON.
694 Mayaram Dayaram—H. C. Latiff Cadoo. (c. l. Sept. 28)
FOR COLOMBO AND CHINA.
677 John Bright (s), Bellingham—C. M. S. N. Co. (c. l. Sept. 28)
FOR COLOMBO.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.
FOR MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.
411 Maupertius, Leborgue—Jules Sick & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
956 Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
FOR KURRACHEE.
290 Tilly (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
NOT FIXED.
Ammanatool Currim, Nacoda.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s), Waldegrave—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
207 Dadioy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
801 Dalhousie (s), Moreland—B. I. S. N. Co.
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
633 Faize Allum, Stafford.
291 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
963 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock)
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
569 Jehangeer, McDermott—Mooljee Ramjee.
598 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
545 Noma Vidal (s), Ranro—Dossabhoy Carsetjee & Co.
581 Persia (s), G. Greig—B. I. S. N. Company.
791 Robina, Gontes—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
346 Robertson, James—Stenhouse & Co.
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
896 Summerlee, R. Hughes.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

709 Azof, (Refitting.)
966 Benares, J. G. Gribble.
541 Nepaul, Carling.
1359 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1249 Simla, A. B. Farquhar.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
455 Jessica, Towill.
652 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
639 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
531 Dover Court, Heath.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.
FOR MOULMEIN.
509 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.

Playfair, Lieut. A. L., Adjutant 5th Regt. H. C., on sick leave, from Aurungabad.
Brown, Lieut. J., 7th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Hills, Lieut. J. Royal Engineers, on duty, from Mysore.
Williamson, Assistant Surgeon B., 2nd Cavalry H. C., on sick leave from Hingoolee.
Riddell, Assistant Surgeon G. D., 5th Infantry H. C., on sick leave, from Ellichpoor.
Hodgson, Cornet G. R., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, from Outacamund.
Garnett, Captain R. J., 6th I. Dragoons, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Ewart, Lieut. A. T., Engineers, on duty, from Madras.
McLeod, Lieut. W. S. 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on duty, from Madras.
Stevens, Ensign W. W., 18th Regt. N. I., off leave, from Poona.
Cunningham, Lieut. E., Sappers and Mines, on sick leave, from Carwar.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 5.

Wray, Major J., Deputy Quarter Master General, on duty to Poona.
Faust, Lieut. C., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Mount Aboo.
Merriman, Lieut. W., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Shiolapore.
Vialls, Lieut.-Colonel G. C., 95th Foot, to join, to Kurrachee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 5TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 3rd October 1863.

The following orders are confirmed.

Dated 17 September 1863.—by Major M. Green, C.B., making the following temporary arrangements in the 30th Regiment N. I., Jacobs Rifles, with effect from 14th idem.

Lieut. Baig to be 1st in Command.
Lieut. Sanders to be Adjutant.
Lieut. Malden to be Quarter Master.

Dated 20th September 1863.—By Lieut.-Col. Bull 56th Regt. appointing Lieut. Sullivan Asst. Inspector of Musketry from the 21st Sept. 1863 the date on which the annual course of musketry instruction of the Regiment commenced.

Dated 22nd September 1863.—By Brevet Lieut.-Col. Browne C.B. appointing Lieut. Halahan to act as Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the 44th Foot vice Lieut. Walsh resigned.

The undermentioned Non Commissioned Officers having been reported by the acting superintendent of army schools as qualified for the situation of 4th Class school master are provisionally promoted to that Grade subject to the approval of the council of military education:—

Sergeant Harte 33rd Foot.
Lance Corporal Lee 4th Foot.
3rd Class School Master Gainsher is transferred from the G/18 Royal Artillery at Baroda to the Head Quarters 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery at Kirkee.
Acting 4th Class Schoolmaster Hambley, is posted to the G/18 Royal Artillery at Baroda.
Acting 4th Class Schoolmaster Harte, is attached to the Royal Artillery School Aden.
Acting 4th Class Schoolmaster Lee, is attached to the Head Quarters 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery as an Assistant.
The Rove Schoolmasters will join by "Steamer and Rail" at the public expense as early as possible.)
Referring to G. O. C. No. 609 of the 17th July Mrs. Wolfe is appointed school mistress to the Laurence Asylum Mount Aboo.
No. 997 Battery Staff Serjeant Thomas McCullen 21st Brigade Royal Artillery having been admitted an out Pensioner of the Royal Hospital Chelsea on a pension of two shillings and three pence a day from the date he ceases to draw Regimental pay is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bombay Presidency.
G. O. No. 729 dated Poona 28th June 1862 is cancelled.
Luisa Sebastiana Lobe widow of the late Pensioned Apothecary Salvador de Souza, is admitted to a pension of Rupees (14-14-6) per mensem under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 454 of the 5th ultimo the pension commences from the date succeeding that of her husband's death.
The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:
44th *Foot*.—Lieut. A. J. Robert, 16th to 31st October 1863, in extension on private affairs.
19th *Regt. N. I.*—Davis from 8th October to 8th November 1863, in extension to remain at Bombay on private affairs.

Letters to the Editor.

THE ELEPHANT FOLLY.

SIR,—The introduction of Elephants into Bombay for the purpose of keeping our roads in repair, is quite an original idea in itself, and your remarks, Mr. Editor, in your issue of to-day come in indeed with a very bad grace, you completely ignore the "wad" from whose fertile brain such a thought emanated. I can tell you, for one thing, that catching the Nana was a fool to this elephant business, which certainly ought to bring with it, the order of knighthood so long coveted. You forget also what amusement it will afford the *Baba logue* in Duckland to see the *hanimals* as a cockney would express it.—Yours,

X. Y. Z.

5th October 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Chingcoory, Cachar, on the 18th September, the wife of G. A. Walker, Esq., of a daughter.
At Fort William, Calcutta, on the 25th September, the wife of Captain J. Robinson, prematurely of a son.
At Lingasoogoor, on the 24th September, the wife of Assistant Surgeon Henry Crocker, M.D., 4th Regt. Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.
At Madras, on the 28th September, the wife of Mr. L. King, of a daughter.
At Calicut, on the 22nd September, the wife of Robert E. Pearse, Esq., Acting Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.
At Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, on the 27th September, the wife of Lieut. O. J. Stuart, Staff Corps, of a son.
At Mussoorie, on the 25th September, the lady of Colonel R. N. Raikes, of a daughter.
At Nyree Tal, on the 24th September, the lady of M. H. Court, Esq., of a son.
At Umritsar, on the 23rd September, the wife of Mr. A Stephens, Overseer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, on the 24th September, by the Revd. J. C. Herdman, Mr. H. Glass, Smith, to Adeline Melville, fourth daughter of C. R. Smith, Esq.
At Christ's Church, Hyderabad Deccan, on the 23rd September, Henry William Bowen, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Berar, to Ada Long.
At St. John's, Dhurmsalah, on the 24th September, by the Revd. J. B. Baldwin, assisted by the Revd. J. N. Merk, Charles W. P. Watts, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Catherine J. Georgina fourth daughter of Edward Chiappini, Esq., of Cape-town, Cape of Good Hope.

DEATHS.

On board the Hospital Ship *Bentinck*, on the 23rd September, Lt. F. E. Farquharson, of H. M.'s Bengal Cavalry, son of R. N. Farquharson, Esq., late of the B. C. S., aged 21 years.
At Mussoorie, on the 21st September, Lieutenant St. George Patrick Kirke, General List, aged 21 years.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer BENARES, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight under ½ ounce	*Via Marseilles.* Rs. 0 6 8	*Via Southampton.* Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1 ,, ... ,,	0 13 4	0 8 0
,, 2 ,, ... ,,	1 10 8	1 0 0
,, 3 ,, ... ,,	2 8 0	1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer COLUMBIAN, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th Oct. 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

THE MAILS FOR COLUMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

The Mails for Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong per Steamer *John Bright*, will be closed on THURSDAY next the 8th instant at 1 o'clock P. M.

Letters &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

THE MAILS FOR SADASHAWGURH, &c. &c.

The Mails for Sadashawgurh, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Columbo, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam and Calcutta per Steamer *Persia*, will be closed on TUESDAY next, the 13th instant at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCIND.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ Aden* by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *viâ* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire there letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 28TH SEPT. TO THE 4TH OCTOBER (inclusive) 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 0 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volts No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Sept. 28	29.865	29.783	77.6	85.0	75.2	77.0	None.	0.01
,, 29	29.873	29.766	76.6	84.0	74.0	76.0	,,	None.
,, 30	29.867	29.770	76.6	84.8	75.2	77.2	,,	,,
Oct. 1	29.850	29.741	78.2	87.0	74.0	77.6	,,	,,
,, 2	29.807	29.709	77.1	88.0	74.5	78.0	,,	,,
,, 3	29.820	29.732	78.2	88.0	76.0	79.0	,,	0.01
,, 4			Sun-day.					None

Sept. 28.—Cumuli in Khor; nimbi, and cirro-cumuli; scattered almost, dew fell in the morning.
,, 29.—Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
,, 30.—Partially clouded, with cirri, cirro-cumuli and nimbi and cumuli, dew fell in the morning.
Oct. 1.—Nimbi, cirri and cumuli scattered about; dew and lunar-halo.
,, 2.—Clouded with nimbi, cirri and cirro-cumuli; dew fell in the morning.
,, 3.—Nimbi scattered throughout the sky, dew falling.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER.—1863.

New Moon.....	Monday	12d. 11h.	33.2m. P.M.
First Quarter ...	Tuesday	20d. 6h.	56.7m. A.M.
Full Moon.....	Monday	26d. 10h.	46.5m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues.	6	Faith V., and M.	5 53	5 44	5 23	6 4	
Wed.	7	St. Mark.	5 53	5 42	6 44	7 24	
Thur.	8	Mercury sets at 5.49.	5 53	5 42	8 4	8 38	
Fri.	9	St. Denys, B.	5 53	5 41	9 8	9 10	
Sat.	10	Uranus rises at 9h. 30m. P.M.	5 54	5 41	9 30	9 49	
Sun.	11	19th Sunday aft. Try.	5 54	5 39	10 6	10 25	
Mon.	12	Daybreak at 4h. 40m.	5 54	5 39	10 43	11 1	

Date 3rd October. Time—9h. 1m. 15s. 3.

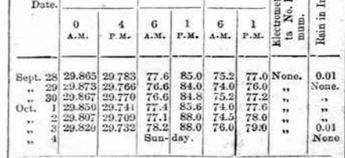
CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 6th.—Louis Philippe born, 1773.
Wednesday 7th.—Violent earthquake and furious hurricane at the mouth of the Ganges; 300,000 people said to have perished, 1737.—Peace with America 1783.
Thursday 8th.—Nawaub of Ferozepore executed at Delhi for murder, 1835.
Friday 9th.—Eddystone Lighthouse completed, 1759.—Battle of Savannah, 1779.
Saturday 10th.—Capture of Monghyr, 1763,—Capture of Chinna, 1841.
Sunday 11th.—America discovered by Columbus, 1492.—Battle of Camperdown, 1797.
Monday 12th.—Canova the sculptor died, 1822.—Robert Stephenson died, 1859.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Sept. 17	KURRACHEE.....	Sept. 26
AGRA	Sept. 26	LAHORE	Sept. 23
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 19	LONDON	Sept. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 7	MADRAS	Sept. 30
BANGALORE.....	Sept. 29	MALTA	Sept. 9
COCHIN	Sept. 26	MEERUT	Sept. 29
CALCUTTA	Sept. 26	OUDH	Sept. 26
CAPE.....	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 16
CEYLON.....	Sept. 18	PENANG	Sept. 7
DELHI	Sept. 29	RANGOON	Sept. 8
FRANCE	Sept. 5	SUEZ	Sept. 15
HONGKONG	Aug 29	SINGAPORE	Sept. 2

THE



TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1863.

THE first thing that strikes one in glancing at those gifts by wealthy natives, which the newspapers have of late been almost daily chronicling, is the general sameness that prevails among them—the monotonous alternation of two or three different classes of objects, and the continual recurrence of the same form of munificence. These deeds are often termed 'charities,' 'benevolences,' 'beneficences,' &c.;—we must have names for things, and we must not be too chary in giving good ones to what are apparently intended for good. Among the few forms, we have alluded to, there is first the old orthodox one of 'feeding poor people,'—very good in itself, if it do not degenerate into an encouragement to idleness, vagrancy, and poverty of the worst form. It is the truest charity to help the industrious poor to earn a livelihood in an honest way; and the wealthy have enviable capabilities for doing this,—whether by supplying a little capital at very low interest to such as require it to start a small business,—by providing work and paying well for it to the clever workman, providing comfortable houses at cheap rents, or in a hundred other modes. In fact, just by doing such things as will encourage men to help themselves in the best of ways, and be examples to their fellows of industry and uprightness. Such deeds cannot be advertised in the newspapers; they are done in Britain and elsewhere every day, and are ch

clothing should be changed. Points out objections which may be urged against adoption of hill stations, but is convinced they may be overcome, and many eligible sites discovered by proper search.

Dr. EATWELL,—considers the question of elevation most important; some are of opinion that elevations of 5,000 or 6,000 feet are preferable to 7,000 or 8,000. He would regard any site below 3,000 with extreme suspicion, except in well-cleared table-land. The deadliest fevers prevail about the basis of, and at low elevations in, hills. This in India attributed to jungle, but on the hill sides at Hongkong and Amoy, which are bare of trees, the malarious fevers during his three years' residence exceeded in malignity anything he had witnessed in Bengal. Has learned to regard the bases of hills within the tropics as dangerous. Though Bengal is a rice swamp, severe fevers do not generally prevail; but enlarged spleen and agues are common. In China saw an immense amount of fever. Is satisfied that what is called jungle fever may occur independently of the presence of forests. Should insist that mean temperature did not exceed 60°, and that a station should have at least 7,000 feet elevation. The character of the flora is also a good guide. Thinks that the diarrhœa prevalent in the hills depends on local agencies unconnected with elevation,—as dampness, defective ventilation and nuisances, diet, &c.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL.

A TELEGRAM, dated Calcutta October 1st, 12-48 A.M., was delivered in Bombay, yesterday the 5th instant at 11 A. M. This is very rapid!

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT was held yesterday before the Hon'ble Commissioner, Sir Joseph Arnould, when in the absence of any opposed cases, the ordinary business was disposed of in about an hour.

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—We perceive with much pleasure that a day school for girls under the superintendence of the Rev. C. D. Duport, Minister of Trinity Chapel, Calbadevie, has been opened at the above place. The school fee is fixed at Rs. 2-8 per month: merely a nominal sum.

WE are glad to perceive by an Advertisement in another column, that a Bullock Transport Train, has been established between the Munmar Railway Terminus and Mhow, and Indore, for the transport of goods and passengers; provision is also made for the insurance of goods and parcels, by the payment of a small per centage. Mr. Shamrow Ramchunder is the Agent in Bombay.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M. 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers on the Colaba Parade ground, to-morrow evening.

1. Overture.—Martha. By Flotow.
2. Song.—Image of a Rose. By Reichardt.
3. Friedens Talmen Walzer. By Keler Bela.
4. Selection, Lucrezia Borgia. By Donezitti.
5. Bride of Lammermoor Quadrilles. By Tinney.
6. Die Enz Flosser Galop. By Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms, on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 4 P. M.

There will be a Ballot for the election of Lieut.-Col. Garmichael, C.B.; H. M. Birdwood, Esq., C. S.; A. B. Scoble, Esq.; The Rev. Richard Stothert, A. M.; G. R. Ballingall, Esq., M. D.; and W. Dymock, Esq., B. A.

Original Communication.

"On the Sab, Gupta and other ancient Dynasties of Kattiswar and Guzerat." Part II. By the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT POLICE OFFICE.—*Monday, Oct. 5.*

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ASSAULT AND ATTEMPT TO STAB.—Samuel Dickenson, Seaman of the American Ship *Eliza*, was charged with assaulting and attempting to stab Robert Witham Chief Officer of the said vessel.

Robert Witham said.—I am Chief Mate of the American Ship *Eliza*. On Saturday morning prisoner did not obey my orders, I told him to shut up—he said he would not for me, I called him on deck and sent him on the poop, then when the people were going to breakfast, I told him to go forward, he then stuck me in the mouth, and drew his sheath knife.

Daniel Rolansun, third Mate of the *Eliza* corroborated the above statement, and also said after being struck, and seeing the knife he Chief Mate ran into his Cabin, and returned with a life preserver.

John Dun, Steward, corroborated the Mate's statement —also that the Mate did not strike prisoner, prisoner said he'd stick his knife into the Mate's belly—the Mate came out with a slung shot after prisoner had struck him.

The prisoner in defence said the Mate collared me, I shoved him off, then he got a slung shot, I said if you strike me with that, I'll put this knife into you.

The case was adjourned until to-day, for prisoner's witnesses to attend.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—A number of the European inhabitants of Upper Colaba having complained of the noise made at night by the natives dwelling in their vicinity, to an extent which prevented sleep, seven ladies and three gentlemen were captured in the midst of a neighbourly row, on Friday night last, and were this morning upon the evidence of the police, fined Rs. 10 each, or in default of payment to fourteen days hard labour in the House of Correction.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

487. Hajee Joosub Sahebdina *vs.* Abjhud Dowlah bin Nasur Dowlah.

497. Dewcooverbai widow *vs.* Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

299. Mooljee Goculdass *vs.* Jamsetjee Cursetjee (Part heard.)

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, the 5th October 1863.

HIGH COURT.—EQUITY SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

(BEFORE SIR MATTHEW R. SAUSSE, KNIGHT, AND SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT.)

Ramlall Thakoorsidass plaintiff, vs. Luckmichuna Muniram and others, defendants.

(13TH AND 14TH AUG. AND 14TH SEPT. 1863.)

IN this case a demurrer to the plaintiff's amended Bill had been allowed, but on the demurrer being allowed the Court reserved liberty to the plaintiff to make a special application supported by affidavit for leave to re-amend the bill. On the 13th day of August accordingly Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Scoble instructed by Dr. Dallas moved on notice and affidavit for leave to re-amend plaintiff's bill.

The application was opposed by the Hon'ble the Advocate General, the Hon'ble Mr. Westropp and Mr. Green, instructed by Mr. Vinayekrao Hurrychund, Solicitor for the defendant adult defendants, and by Mr. White and Mr. Green instructed by Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland on behalf of the infant defendant, Luxumondass Radhakisson.

Mr. Dunbar in support of the application, urged that the objection to the former bill on the ground of the vagueness and uncertainty of certain of the terms of the agreement sought to be enforced, had been successfully obviated by the plaintiff's waiver of any relief founded on those terms. As to the objection on the ground that the agreement was not shewn on the face of the former bill to be for the benefit of the infant defendant, it was contended that from the amendments sought to be introduced, and the affidavit of the plaintiff verifying the truth of these amendments, it sufficiently appeared that the agreement must be for the benefit of the infant defendant. That 4½ lacs worth of property and the old place of business of the firm had been made over to the defendants, that the plaintiff had paid them a large sum of money in pursuance of the agreement, and had given up claims on the partnership to the extent of nine lacs of Rupees; that by carrying out the compromise a long and expensive equity suit would be avoided.

On behalf of the defendants, it was contended that the plaintiff had been guilty of great delay in bringing forward his real case, and that the former objections would apply to the bill even as re-amended. That the statements in the plaintiff's affidavit were wild and unsatisfactory, that it was exceedingly unlikely that he should give up 9 lacs of Rupees, and a possible claim to 27 lacs more, and yet be so zealous and eager to enforce the agreement. Further it was urged, that the plaintiff has now for the first time brought this to the notice of the Court. That even yet the plaintiff did not state what were the partnership liabilities taken upon themselves by the defendants at the time of the alleged compromise, and that in the absence of this element it was impossible to judge whether or not the compromise was for the benefit of the infant defendant. That the plaintiff from the arguments on the two demurrers, had had full notice of what case he had to meet, and that in the circumstances it would be contrary to the practice of the Court, and to justice, to listen to the application to amend. On the 14th day of September the Judgment of the Court was delivered by the Chief Justice as follows:—

"This was an application for liberty to amend the bill after a second general demurrer allowed: the plaintiff is therefore bound to make out a very clear and special case, to entitle him to such a favour at the hands of the Court. In Wellesly v. Wellesly 4 M. and Craig, Lord Cottenham says: "It is not usual upon allowing a general demurrer to give leave to amend; but it may be done, it is in the discretion of the Court to do so."

Although the first demurrer allowed was informal for want of equity, yet being substantially one, for want of parties, so far as the Court then felt called upon to deal with the record liberty was given to amend generally. Very ample use was made of that liberty and of observations which the Court threw out, in course of its judgment. The plaintiff's case was altered to a considerable extent and to the bill so amended, another demurrer was filed, on the ground that the agreement sought to be specifically enforced was too vague and ambiguous in its character to be carried into execution: and next that such an agreement was not binding against the infant, and would not consequently be enforced against his adult co-defendants. Judgment was given for the defendants also upon his last demurrer, and principally upon the latter ground. In discussing the peculiarities in the position of a minor which arise out of the legal status of a Hindoo undivided family and out of the nature of a family trade as property, the Court mentioned that had it been shewn either in express terms or by necessary inference from facts stated on the face of the Bill, that it would be for the advantage of the minor that such a compromise should be carried out, and that he should be bound by it, then the decision upon demurrer might have been different, but it added that it should be at least shewn "that the amount of property which the plaintiff was to receive as his separate share was a fair and reasonable adjustment upon the foot of the partnership accounts. Now to effect a fair and reasonable adjustment upon foot of partnership accounts, it is essential to know what are the liabilities, as well as what are the assets of the firm at the time of adjustment, and if an arrangement for dissolution be made, by which one party is to be made exclusively liable for all outstanding engagements it becomes still more essential that the amount of such liabilities should be known before the question of division or transfer of the partnership property (which this compromise or agreement in effect is), can be fairly entertained or considered. The plaintiff seeks to bind the infant, by an agreement, whereby the adult defendants, have undertaken to accept (with a trifling exception), the entire liabilities of the Bombay branch firm, and to hand over all the property moveable and immoveable of that firm in Bombay to the plaintiff in consideration of his paying a certain sum; of his assigning all his share in the outstandings of the firm (with certain exceptions), and of his giving a release for any further or other claims against the Muthra firm as his copartner. This Court which is bound to protect the interests of the minor, before it will enforce such an agreement, must be satisfied that the compromise upon the whole is advantageous for the infant, it must clearly see the extent of the obligations with which his property is to be burthened, before it can judge of thecharacter and reasonableness of such an arrangement. Now the plaintiff states, that the actual value of the property agreed to be transferred to him, amounts to about two and a half lacs of rupees, but he does not state one word about the amount of liabilities of the Bombay branch firm, for which the defendants have by that compromise agreed to become exclusively responsible. I find it stated upon affidavit to oppose this application that since the plaintiff left the management in March 1860, that one lac and a half has been paid by the defendants on account of the Bombay branch firm of which the plaintiff was the sole managing partner. When I am asked even upon demurrer to hold that this compromise is for the benefit of the minor, I should be informed (just as a master on a reference should), what liabilities were to be incurred by the minor's share, before I could form an opinion as to whether the amount of property handed over to the plaintiff was a reasonable compromise and adjustment of his claims upon the Bombay branch firm in which defendant's undivided family was his co-partner. The plaintiff has wholly failed to afford this necessary element of calculation. He has been wholly silent upon it both in his amended bill and in the amendments which he now asks liberty to make. It cannot be said that he has been taken by surprise, for upon the argument of the last demurrer this objection was made in specie and strongly insisted upon. It was also noticed by the Court in the manner I have mentioned and should most certainly have been obviated by the present amendments, if it could or if it were the plaintiff's interests to do so. Neither is there any substantial averment, that it would be for the minor's advantage, that this compromise should be carried out. The only statement contained in the amendments, partakes more of the character of a submission to the judment of the Court upon the facts stated, than a positive allegation that it would be for his advantage; that statement is to be found in the last of the proposed amendments and in the following words: "and it is for the advantageous for the minor, that the Court ought to carry out this agreement." This expression has a necessary reference to the facts previously stated, either in the amended bill, or in the amendments now proposed to be made, and referred to in the notice of this application, but those facts do not for the reasons I have mentioned, afford sufficient grounds for the Court to arrive at such a conclusion. If the proposed amendments were filed, the bill would be still open to the same ground of demurrer, which has been already allowed upon the record, as it would then stand. I could not hold that the agreement and compromise were for the benefit of the minor, or that he should be found by them. I cannot therefore grant liberty to file those amendments, and must refuse the application with costs. It will be for the present plaintiff to consider, how far he can by adopting proper means in the cross cause, obtain substantially the same advantages, as he could have had by further proceedings in the present suit.

Motion refused with costs.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SIDE.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Nineth day, Monday, 5th October 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR M. SAUSSE, KT.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the bench precisely at 9½ A. M., the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNIMG JURY.

MR. ROBERT DONALDSON,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. E. Mullaly, T. Randal, C. Banks, L. H. Boult, H. Hall, D. Fletcher, J. E. Openshaw, W. Turner, C. Henderson, R. Cutler, and W. J. Sarrow.

OMISSION OF DUTY.—Henry Chatten, a European, was arraigned at the bar on an indictment for having, as a servant in the Electric Telegraph Department, wilfully omitted to transmit two messages received by him at the Telegraph Office at Keamaree near Kurrachee in Sind. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate General and Mr. Barton, instructed by the Government Solicitor, prosecuted; prisoner was undefended.

Clement Gonsalves, Assistant in charge of the Telegraph Office at Keamaree, said he knew the prisoner who was in charge of the same office from the 5th to the 24th August last. At one p.m. on the 24th August witness took charge of the office from the prisoner. The prisoner gave over certain papers, purporting to be messages not sent; they were dated the same day. Prisoner did not account for not sending them. Witness did not know when those messages were received.

Luckoo Vullubdass, an inhabitant of Kurrachee knew the Telegraph Office at Keamaree. He went there on the 21st August last with two messages, which he delivered to prisoner to be forwarded to Bombay and Gogo. They were written messages for which he received receipts from the prisoner. Witness could not identify the receipts produced in Court. He had given them to the Magistrate. He could not identify the handwriting of the receipts. The case was committed by Mr. H. Erskine. [In consequence of the documents not being properly sent in, His Lordship remarked that the Magistrate must learn his duty well before he undertook to commit a case].

There being no other evidence, the prisoner was not called upon for his defence, and the Jury immediately returned a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship remarked that it was most discreditable to the authorities, to put Government to the expense of getting up prosecutions, which break down in consequence of the neglect or incompetency of the committing Magistrate. Great pains are taken and much expense is incurred in prosecuting cases in the Mofussil, where there are public prosecutors, but all care in the prosecution is given up as soon as the cases are committed to the Presidency Court for trial, probably under the impression that conviction would be secured by merely sending up the cases.

BREACH OF TRUST.—The same prisoner was then put upon his trial on another indictment for breach of trust, in failing to account for the sum of Rs. 76-8 received by him on behalf of the Office. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Clement Gonsalves remembered taking charge of the Keamaree Office from prisoner on the 24th August. He received charge of the bill book from prisoner. He could not say in whose handwriting the entries in the book were made. From the examination of the book, it appeared that prisoner was indebted to the office in the sum of Rs. 76-8as. Prisoner admitted the deficiency, and said he had not the money, but that he would account for it. He told witness to procure the money for him. Prisoner received a salary of Rs. 30 and Rs 25 as allowance money per month. Up to the time the witness left the office, prisoner had not paid the money.

Mr. J. Cooper said he was sent down to Keamaree to take charge of the Office there. He received charge of the office from prisoner in presence of Gonsalves. Prisoner was asked to account for the collections of the office, and he promised to account for them. Prisoner said he had not the money on hand then, and begged witness not to report the matter. Witness took charge, and Gonsalves and prisoner went to Kurrachee.

Mr. W. R. Brook said he was Assistant Superintendent of the Sind Circle, until 14th August last. He knew the handwriting of Robb, the prisoner's predecessor. He knew the prisoner. He received no report of Chatten not giving over the collections of the office. Chatten asked Mr. Steven to allow him time to make the payment. Mr. Steven told him to pay by ten o'clock the following morning. To witness's knowledge, the money was not paid by the prisoner.

Luckoo Vullubdas said that on the 21st August last he took messages to the Keamaree Telegraph office, and delivered them to the prisoner for transmission to their destinations. He paid prisoner Rs. 6 or Rs. 6-8 for them and got receipts.

Baharidass Ootumchund remembered having sent a message from Kurrachee to Sukkur on the 22nd August. He gave it at the Keamaree office and paid the charge to an European sitting at the desk. Prisoner was also there. He got a receipt from the European and not from the prisoner.

Muttra resides at Bombay, and is gomasta of Cooverjee Mowajee. In the month of August last sent a telegraphic message to Keamaree office. Sent three messages the same day, paid for them, and his man brought receipts for the money, these receipts now in Court are the same.

Sunka Sooratram, on the 22nd August sent a message to Bombay from Keamaree, paid for it to the prisoner, recognises the receipt, it was written by the prisoner, sent no other message in that month.

Mr. Gonsalves proved the receipts to be in the prisoner's handwriting.

His Lordship then explained to the jury the nature of breach of trust, as bearing upon the case before them, and in summing up remarked that it appeared in evidence, the prisoner had to account for every hundred rupees, that is, he accounted for his receipts when they amounted to that sum, and as the prisoner was undefended he would say it had struck him that as, for some reason which did not appear, the salaries were not paid until the 25th (or thereabouts) of the month following that which was due, and the amount in the prisoner's possession being less than a hundred rupees, it was possible he had used a portion to meet his own expenses—intending to replace it on or about the 25th when he received his pay.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty—and his Lordship after very feelingly addressing the prisoner upon his escape, and advising him as to his future conduct, ordered him to be discharged.

ASSAULT.—George Moseley, was placed at the bar charged with assaulting public servants in the discharge of their duty. He pleaded not guilty.

Chrishna Babbajee, peon of the Moonsiff's court at Patus, saw the prisoner about a month ago concerning a Government Warrant, it was an arrest. Saw the prisoner at the Station at Decksal, and delivered a warrant in English to prisoner, he read it and threw it down. Witness picked it up, and told prisoner to accompany him, prisoner refused and struck him on the chest, and knocked him down, witness had two sepoys with him, should not know the warrant again, as he does not read English.

By prisoner, the assault took place in front of the Station about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the train had left, it goes about 12 o'clock; the assault was committed by the side of the rail where the carriages run, there were no carriages there at the time.

Jemnabai Babubhai peon at Patus Moonsiff's Court, went on the day in question with a warrant against the Station Master, when the warrant was given to prisoner he said I know nothing about it. When the prisoner came outside witness and sepoys attempted to stop him, he then struck Chrishna a blow, he did not strike witness, he went into his Bungalow. Chrishna had hold of the prisoner's hand at the time. Chrishna did not fall when struck, he staggered; afterwards the prisoner came out and got into the train and went to Poona, the warrant was served about 12 o'clock.

Bhickerbae Mombarruck, sepoy of Moonsiff's court at Patus, went to the Station at 11 o'clock, served the warrant on prisoner at 12. Prisoner said he would not go, said it in English, does not understand English, prisoner struck witness on the breast which caused witness to sit down on the ground. He struck two or three of us but no one was knocked down, the prisoner attempted to strike Chrishna but was prevented. Witness was there all the time, but did not see Chrishna struck, must have seen it if he had been.

Meer Alli Backoo, sepoy of Moonsiff's Court at Patus, said the prisoner struck him, as he and others attempted to stop him on his way to his Bungalow.

Robert Edmondstone, was at Decksal, and recollected four peons coming there, but does not recollect the date, he remained at the Station about 15 minutes, but did not see any violence used or abusive language towards plaintiffs.

Henry G. Westbridge, was at Decksal on the 14th August, he saw four peons there, the peons wished to arrest him, and the prisoner said, 'I am not going away. I live there' (pointing to his Bungalow), the peons appeared to be satisfied, and retired to the platform.

Eneus Tonkin, was at Decksal on the 1st August, but did not see any violence used towards any peons.

His Lordship summed up and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged with a caution.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. WILLIAM G. KING,—*Foreman.*

Messrs R. Blackstone, E. Parker, G. W. Burnell, J. Bilby, H. R. Wilcox, C. Raymer, J. Thomas, L. De Cruz, Framjee Sorabjee, Bhaironath Mungesh, and Alli Sab Cote.

FORGERY AND PERJURY.—Dhunna Nannajee (a Marwarree), Babajee Tookaram, Sudaskew Bhowanee, and Baloo Babajee (Maharattas), were arraigned at the bar on an indictment for forgery and perjury. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Barton prosecuted.

Dr. Reid defended the third and fourth prisoners.

Luxmon Bhowanee, a milkman, knew the prisoner Dhunna, who brought an action against him in the Small Cause Court on an alleged promissory note for Rs. 51. He never had any dealings with the prisoner. He saw the note produced in Court. He never put his signature or mark to it. He heard Babajee Tookaram admit the note. Witness had been made co-defendant in the action with Dhunna. The prisoner Sudaskew was examined as a witness, and he swore to Babajee receiving the money and witness standing surety for it.

Vittel Ragoonath, Shroff, knew Balloo prisoner, who had come to him in September last year, to request him to draw out a promissory note. Witness went with him into a stable where he saw the other prisoners, and another Marwaree. Witness was asked to write out a note in which the borrowers were the prosecutor and Babajee, and the lender was Dhunna. He was asked to ante-date the note, whereupon his hand trembled, and the note being spoiled by a blot of Ink, it was torn to pieces. Another note was then written by Dhunna and executed by Babajee. The prosecutor was not there at all. Witness identified the note before the Court. Balloo made the prosecutor's mark at the desire of Babajee. It was written in Marwaree characters. The prosecutor was not there, nor did he put his mark upon it. They said their object in ante-dating the note was to evade the Stamp Act.

Babajee Dinanathjee, one of the Interpreters of the Small Cause Court said he remembered an action brought by Dhunna against Babajee and prosecutor for the balance due on a promissory note. He produced the note of the Police Court. Babajee admitted having passed the note, but prosecutor denied it throughout, verdict was given against Babajee and in favour of prosecutor. Dhunna swore that prosecutor and Babajee had both signed the note at the same time. The translator of the Court who happened to be present on the occasion, discovered that the note bore the manufacturing water mark "1862", whereas it purported to be executed in February 1860. (His Lordship on looking at the note remarked that it was French paper, which sometimes bore water-marks of coming years.)

Dr. Reid, on behalf of his clients, urged there was nothing impossible in the note bearing the date on which it purported to be executed, for it was very common with paper manufacturers to re-date them in water mark. The ante-dating of the note was no forgery, if the prosecutor consented and signed it. There was no evidence to shew, that the third prisoner knew that a fraud was intended to be perpetrated on the prosecutor. He merely attested it without any fraudulent knowledge. As regards the fourth prisoner, the learned Counsel contended there was no evidence against him, except that of Vittel whose story appeared to be quite improbable and suspicious, and therefore unworthy of credit.

The second prisoner called two witnesses to prove that prosecutor and his friend had come to them to persuade them to give false evidence against the prisoners, and that they declined to do so.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the Jury found all the prisoners guilty. The second prisoner Babajee, who was an old offender, and whom His Lordship believed to be the instigator of the conspiracy, was sentenced to be kept in rigorous imprisonment for four years. The others were severally sentenced to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment.

PERJURY.—Loomba Jowaree, a Marwaree Pawnbroker, was charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. He pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Barton for prosecution.

Dr. Reid for the prisoner.

Mr. Scoble, Clerk of the Crown, read the statement made by prisoner as witness in the case of Lukmichund Nathoo at the last Sessions, to the effect that he (prisoner), deducted a certain sum for the debt due to him by Munnee woman and paid to her the balance, Rs. 68-8.

Mr. Flynn, Chief Translator and Interpreter of the High Court, deposed to having interpreted the prisoner's evidence.

Bhijee, a buggy driver, went to prisoner's shop with Lukmichund and Munnee to settle the account. There was found a balance of Rs. 116 due by Munnee to prisoner and upon that occasion Luckmichuud gave prisoner a neck chain. Prisoner paid no money to Munnee.

Munnee woman said, she was owner of a back buggy and knew the prisoner. She agreed to sell her buggy and horse to Lukmichund, and afterwards they all went to the prisoner's shop. On the account being settled, a balance, of Rs. 116 was found against her, Lukmichund thereupon gave prisoner a neck chain weighing eleven tolas of the value of Rs. 116, on witness' account. Witness never received back the balance due to her from the prisoner.

Dr. Reid submitted to the Court, that the most material evidence to sustain a charge of perjury was wanting, viz., that it had not been proved that the prisoner's statement was made upon oath; and that the alleged perjury was not material to the point in issue, as required by the common law.

His Lordship overruled the second objection, on the ground that by the Penal Code it was not necessary that the perjury should be material to the issue. As for the first objection, he called upon Mr. Barton for an answer.

Mr. Barton said it must be presumed, that the man gave his evidence on oath, it being the practice to swear all witnesses in this Court.

His Lordship said no presumptions were allowed in a criminal case, and the prosecution not having adduced the necessary legal proof. His Lordship told the jury to return a formal verdict of not guilty.

The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

The Court then adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning at half past nine o'clock, when the Jury are required to be in attendance.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*5th Oct.*, 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HOPE, ESQ.)

Tarra Motee, Nowla Petta, and Sowdan Motee vs. *Gunnesh Vithul Josey.*

MARWADDY TRICKS.—In this action the plaintiffs sought to recover the sum of Rs. 195, being the amount of a promissory note, passed by defendant to them, on the 6th of August 1863.

The plaintiffs appeared in person.

Mr. Pandoorung for the defendant.

Mr. Pandoorung denied the execution of the note.

Tarra Motee stated.—The promissory note was written by the defendant at his shop. He saw him writing the note. His partner Nowla Pitta and two attesting witnesses, named Akhma Dhanna and Tricum Hanna saw the defendant writing the note in question. Witness called Akma and Tricum from the shop of one Senna Kessow. Paid him one hundred and fifty rupees in the presence of two witnesses. Defendant alone signed it. There was another note for Rs. 25, which was passed by defendant and two other persons jointly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pandoorung. Defendant came to him in the morning and asked him to lend him the money. Witness told him to come in the evening. Defendant came at 7 P. M., and the terms as to payment of money and interest were made at that hour. He and his partner Nowla were sitting together, when the defendant came to their shop. The stamp paper was in a box, which Nowla took out of it, and gave it to the defendant. Defendant did not object to write on that paper, although it was endorsed in the name of another person. The money was taken out of the box after the note was written. While the defendant was signing they took out the money. Witnesses were in the shop when the money was taken out of the box. They saw the money taken out. Defendant received money and went home. He tied the money in a *Dhotur*. The money was paid first and the note was subsequently attested.

Nowla Pitta examined.—Gunnesh Vithul wrote the note for Rs. 150. The attesting witnesses came from Senna Roopa's shop.

Cross-examined.—After the witnesses came defendant read over the note and signed it. The money was paid from a box. After the note being executed the money was paid.

The two attesting witnesses contradicted one another. Hukma Dhurma said that he first went to the plaintiff's shop and then came Tricum Hanna. The latter stated that he went first and then Hukma came there.

Defendant Gunnesh Vithul, on being sworn stated,—He knew the plaintiffs, as he frequently passed their shop by the road. He never passed the note in question. It was not his signature. Witness never received any money from the plaintiffs. Did not know why the plaintiffs brought this action. Lived in another house behind the plaintiff's shop. Witness never purchased any goods from them. Had no conversation with them. Could not assign any reason for this action. This was not his handwriting. It appeared to be copied from his handwriting.

At this stage of the proceedings, His Honor told the defendant to sit down and write his name on a piece of paper. The defendant accordingly wrote what was called for by him by the interpreter of the Court, and when his writings were compared with the promissory note, it turned out that there was no similarity between the two. Another promissory note passed by the defendant to one Roopa Marwaddy was produced in Court, and which the defendant admitted to have been written by him.

His Honor in delivering the Judgment said that this action was brought to recover Rs. 195, on a promissory note, dated the 6th of August 1863, alleged to have been written and signed by the defendant in his own handwriting. After the very severe and searching cross-examination, that had taken place in this case, it was not altogether surprising that the court met with so many contradictions in the evidence adduced by the plaintiffs. Every one acquainted with the proceedings and trials in this Court was fully aware that an answer would be given to every question asked, however unacquainted and ignorant witness might be in regard to the facts interrogated to. It therefore behoved the Court to be careful in attributing too much importance to the discrepancies. At the same time the Court must bear in mind that actions of this description were easily trumped up, and that it was at all times difficult to prove the falsity. In the present instance the evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs abounds in contradictions, and the probabilities appear to be in the defendant's favour. His Honor sifted the evidence at length, and gave a verdict in favour of the defendant.

NEWS LETTERS.

MAULLIGAUM, *1st October* 1863.

THE rains have at last again shifted their position in the cycle of seasons, yet they have neither tarried too long with us nor did they pay us a mere flying visit; they have remained long enough to fulfil their mission and unless unscrupulous speculators manage again to screw up the prices of food, there seems to be a bright vista of plenty opening to the poor this year.

Reports from the districts are equally favorable, in fact very sanguinary hopes of a bountiful harvest throughout Khandeish are generally entertained. In a sanitary point of view too the monsoon has done its duty well by us; there is little or no sickness about camp, and though the heat during a portion of the day is still rather trying, yet on the whole, we have no cause to complain,—quite the contrary. But this is well known to be a very healthy station at all times, and it is really a matter of surprise that Government, who cannot but be cognizant of the fact, have not ere this found some better use for the fine Barracks and Patcherries, built no later than five years ago, at of course an enormous expenditure, than the mere converting them into lumber rooms for the reception of old Barrack-furniture. A company or two of Europeans sent up here from the overcrowded barracks at Colaba, would have no cause to regret the change. We trust that the hint will not be entirely thrown away, upon the General in Command of the Poona Brigade, whose visit to this camp, judging from the nervous activity displayed by our military authorities, seems an advent of close proximity. I regret having to notice the approaching dissolution of our Revenue Survey, unmistakeable signs of which are already becoming apparent. Its existence here was a merry though not an untroubled one, and its disappearance from amongst us will no doubt be severly felt and mourned for by all. Report is to be the next scene of metatorial labors, and Captain Elphinstone the officer spoken of as most likely to be entrusted with their superintendence. If so, Government could not possibly have made a more judicious choice. Whilst the Revenue Survey is thus gradually languishing away, her elder sister the P. W. D. seems to have had some fresh vigour infused into her almost completely worn out constitution. Sir Bartle Frere is really a great magician, for what appeared but a few short years ago to be the wildest flights of imagination, he has, since the reins of Government were entrusted to his firm and skilful grasp, reduced to quite matter-of-course every day occurrences. Grand projects of public utility are now not merely *planned*, but really *carried out*, and with a promptness and energy too which does equal honor to the head that conceives and the hand that executes them. Amongst numerous others the Munmar, Malligaum Dhoolia and Chalisgaum roads, will be accomplished facts within less then a twelve month. The otherwise serene monotony of this place was a few days ago somewhat rudely disturbed, by a tragic occurrence which is said involved a considerable mystery. A cartman in the employ of the Bazaar authorities, was found in his hut, leaning in an upright position against the wall—a corpse. Appearances seemed at first to favor the supposition of his having committed suicide, but subsequent revelations have thrown grave doubts on the matter, which consequently is being further investigated. A woman is of course again at the bottom of the mischief. It appears that the wife of the deceased, a woman on the shady side of thirty, and mother of several grown up children, having a larger stock of the milk of human kindness on hand, than she chose to lavish upon the legitimate claimants to her affections, distributed the surplus more indiscriminately than her husband had reason to approve of—and the tale is told.

LUCKNOW, *26th September.*

THE great event of the week was the illuminations last Tuesday night at the Hooseinabad Imambarah. No doubt you have witnessed this annual display and partaken of the good cheer usually provided on these occasions, consequently it is not necessary for me to say much regarding the arrangements of Tuesday evening. They were decidedly superior to those of 1862, and old inhabitants describe them as in no way inferior to those of any year within their recollection. This may be attributable partly to the fact that all litigation respecting the Hooseinabad Trust is now closed. The number of European and Eurasian visitors was very large, and amongst then the Chief Commissioner, and almost all the other members of the commission present in Lucknow as to native sight-seers they were closely packed both inside the Imambarah and on the open space between it and the Muchee Bawun. One remarkable effect of this dense concourse upon a stranger approaching the Eastern entrance, especially on an elephant is to cause him to wonder how he is to get into the Imambarah; the foot passengers are so numerous that the gate appears more like a large window. Nowithstanding the crowd no accident occurred and there was nothing in the shape of disturbance. Indeed, as far as I could observe every one seemed well pleased. The fireworks were first-rate, and so was the coffee, and better still the champagne. Under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the trustees laid out upwards of thirty thousand rupees in this case.

I understand the Trustees have it in contemplation to form a good school out of a portion of income accruing from Mahomed Ali Shah's endowment. It is to be hoped that this intention will not be frustrated by circumlocution and other obstructions.

You will be glad to learn that our City Magistrate is determined to promote decency in the apparel of natives. Those who are prone to indulge in simple lungotees or very thin dhotees, are warned by Public Crier that they will be subject to punishment.

The Lucknow District police report having discovered the dead body of a woman in a well some six miles away from this place. From the state of decomposition they judged that the body had been under water four days; there were no marks of violence, but what I cannot understand is the statement that a few minutes after the body was drawn up and placed on a charpoy, it was delivered of a still-born female child. Owing to decomposition there was no medical enquiry.

Two cases of cholera are reported among the sepoys of the 15th Native infantry, but I am glad to find that this closes the list. The North East monsoon seems to have regularly set in, and with the cold weather this scourge generally vanishes.

On the 19th instant Her Majesty's 48th Regiment lost its oldest and one of its most respected members, by the death of Mrs. Catherine Smith, the hospital nurse and midwife in that corps, which position she has held for many years. She died from Bronchitis. Though only in her 56th year she married one of the Regiment thirty-eight years since and has remained in it ever since, and leaves behind in the corps, sons and sons-in-law, daughters and daughters-in-law, grand and great-grand children, and for many years before her death was treated by every one, high and low, with all the respect due to a mother. The women of the regiment especially have great cause deeply to regret the loss of one whose skill and experience combined with gentle, willing and punctual attention in the hospital were on every occasion efficacious. She will be remembered also by many families in civil life who are indebted to her aid at this, and all other stations where the Regiment has from time to time been located. Her remains were followed to their last resting place, in the cantonment burial ground by most of the Regiment; her numerous relatives being immediately behind the corpse, and Colonel Aplin and Quarter Master Jordan in rear of the whole party. As the body of this good woman was lowered into the grave, on the evening of the 19th instant, on the countenances of all around was depicted deep sorrow at the departure, for ever, of so old and dear a friend. Mrs. Smith's death was hastened by her anxious attentions during the precarious illness of her youngest daughter, the only member of her family married out of the corps.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 29.

POONA.

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.—Messrs. Kletzer and Whele gave their first Concert, in Poona, on Tuesday evening, to one of the most fashionable audiences that we have seen gathered together in Poona. The Governor, wearing the ribbon of the Bath, gave the performers both his patronage and his presence—and we are sure that there was no one present who did not feel both astonished and delighted, at the wonderful execution of the two players. They are not simply artists, but absolutely, men of rare musical genius. Instruments, under their management, do, indeed, *discourse* music. But all attempts, at describing the wonderful character of such matchless music, would be vain. It must be heard to be understood; and when the enchantment of the melody is passed, we wake from a ravished trance, as it were—and, for a moment, can scarcely realize the fact that we are again on the outside of Elysium. The second Concert takes place this evening—and we confidently anticipate that the musicians will be received by as brilliant, and discriminating, an audience as graced them on the first occasion. Their stay is, necessarily, brief—as they are making the tour of the world, and leaving behind them a train of pleasant memories. From a correspondent, who was present at the concert, we take the following:—"The first concert, given by Herr Charles Wehle and Herr Feri Kletzer, came off with great success, in the Assembly Rooms, on Friday evening last, before a distinguished, and fashionable audience. It is seldom that an entertainment, of this kind, is graced by the presence of two stars of such magnitude as their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief—who, with their circle, arrived about 9 o'clock. This was the signal for commencing. The performance of Herr Kletzer, on the Violincello, was a treat indeed: and, richly merited the unbounded applause it called forth. Such brilliant execution, combined with delicacy of touch, has seldom, if ever, been heard on this side of India. In the opening duet, from the opera of "La Favorite," the powerful tones of the Violincello became, increasingly, subduing—and even more wonderful, the volume of melody streamed forth stronger and stronger—the beautiful distinctness of each passage being listened to delightedly, by an entranced audience. At last the wailings became softer and gentler—breathing poetry and sweetness. The performance of Herr Charles Wehle, on the Piano-forte, was equally effective, and his "March Cosaque" was highly applauded. The continued clapping of hands, at the conclusion of the Programme, was responded to by the Professors, who kindly favoured the company with that beautiful melody—"The last rose

gradually exceeded the amount replaced by atmospheric precipitation. The analysis he made of the saline matters contained in these waters, indeed, sufficiently shows that they are neither due to a local solution of rock-salt, nor are they to be identified with seasalt, but they are an accumulation of such ingredients as we obtain by boiling down fresh water, the same effect being produced by allowing it gradually to reduce its volume by evaporation. That this is actually the case there is no doubt, when observation as well as theory so distinctly shows the facts. We see in the lakes even the marks of former water-levels, and the beds of rivers now dry; the names of the lakes also in their native geographical terminology are often enough in allusion to it. But *why* they are drying up is another more delicate question, about which also M. de Schlagintweit speaks with truly scientific reserve. As particularly important, he draws our attention to the fact that all over Thibet a very great number of localities can be observed where formerly lakes have been stored up. They were emptied, when, by the gradual cutting of the rivers, their outlets reached a certain degree of depression. A period of swampy condition of the ground may next have followed. At present such beds are absolutely dry, and it is evident that the few lakes remaining had the chance of losing gradually more and more rapidly of their water by evaporation. Now, if so, the lakes must sensibly differ in reference to their *amount* of saline matters; the larger ones, or a group of small ones, within a short distance from each other, being less reduced by evaporation than other localities; and, indeed, there are many instances most positively confirming this. To show this difference of exsiccation, particularly the two views of Tso Gam, in eastern Ladak, and Tso Mitbal, in Pangkong, united on one plate, are well selected, the first exhibiting the marks of successive deposits around the margin of the lake, corresponds to the gradual evaporation of the water, the former outlet of which is still visible to the right of the mountain in the centre; the latter, also showing that originally the water reached the well-marked margin that still defines the height of the former level of lake; but the *differences* between the former and actual levels are in the one case nearly ten times larger than in the other, and the water of the one is still just drinkable, that of the other absolutely unfit for the use of man. The animal life and vegetation in and around these lakes is also very singular. The vegetation is more of a maritime, brackish character, and their banks are often more or less covered with similar plants for a considerable distance. The grasses consist more of the Juncaceæ and the Cyperaceæ than of the ordinary Gramineæ. Plants of other families are very scarce, a circumstance of great inconvenience to travellers, who are often subject to a complete want of fodder for their horses and beasts of burden. The fishes in these lakes, too, have all the characters of salt-water fish, and in spite of the most searching investigations in the stratified alluvial deposits of the banks and the bottoms of the lakes, no traces of embedded remains of any former fresh-water fishes could be found, while traces of crabs such as now inhabit the lakes were met with.

A striking peculiarity of their waters is their transparency, due seemingly to the repose of the waters, the absence of any influx of streams, and the small quantities of earthy matter being kept floating by suspension. The method of testing this by Dr. Schlagintweit was very ingenious. A flat cylindric block of white marble 18 inches across, fastened to a cord, was dropped in the water, and after having disappeared it was raised again, and the instant of reappearance noted. The reappearance being sudden, and generally, in some rather unexpected spot, greater accuracy was considered in this way attainable. The depth to which transparency in this way extends in the waters of the salt lakes is from 45 to 50 feet. In the tropical seas similar depths have been ascertained under favourable circumstances. Experiments made in Alpine lakes show a maximum of only 30 feet, and the usual average is not more than 20 feet. The little transparency in the latter case is evidently caused by the considerable proportion of earthy matter held in suspension and brought down by the Alpine rivers.

A view of the largest of these salt lakes, the Isomognalari, is given, as is also one of the saltest, the Isomomiri, which, too, has very considerable dimensions. These two magnificent panoramas are a part of the series of plates belonging to Vol. IV. of the Results; but as they materially complete the principal features of this interesting region of the salt lakes, they may be at least alluded to. Far smaller, but surrounded by unexpected physical conditions and mountainous scenery, is the brackish lake Kink Kiol, in Turkistan, already to the north of Thibet; it is situated in the region the drainage of which is discharged into the tributaries of Lake Lop. Its elevation is 15,463 English feet, or only 200 feet lower than Mont Blanc. The rocky declivities which surround it are covered with sand layers, that when first approached, except for their colour, might, without explanation, be mistaken for snow-fields. These sand-deposits are caused by great sand-storms coming from the north and north-east, across the desert of Gobi; and their formation here is the more striking that the mountain-range of Küen Lün, on the north of the lake, seperates it from that desert. The lithograph of this scene is very fine, and the drying of the water, its former level-marks on its banks, the sand drifts, the scanty pasturage on its present shores, covered with well-worn tracks of game, and the gorge-like portals of an a affluent rising on the northern slopes of Changchemm convey a vivid idea, not only of the actual scene but what is far more rarely seen in a picture, the indications of the physical agencies which have worked that scenery out—the very water looks drying up.

The great mountain range of the Kuen-Lun was considered, until it was crossed by the brothers De Schlagintweit, the line of watershed between India and Central Asia. They discovered, however, that it was not the principal range but that it was bordered and crossed on the north by the Yarkand, the Karakasch, and the Keria rivers, in the same way as the Himalaya is by the Indus, the Sutledsch, and the Dihong on the south. The main chain between India and Central Asia is that on which to the south is placed Karakorum, a mountain chain crossed in many places by commercial roads, and in which the highest passes in the world occur. In the principal route the Karakoru pass is 18,345 feet. Dr. Schlegintweit's picture, taken near the line of water-shed, shows the sources of the Yarkand river in Dera Bulla. When he and his brother Robest arrived there, in August, 1856, after a hard day's march from the northern foot of the Karakorum pass, the scene presented to their eyes was of a most melancholy and desolate description, which, however, was followed by scenes of still greater barrenness after leaving the valley and approaching the Kuen-Lun. At Dera Bulla the river, although of considerable breadth, is still fordable. Its bed is cut through horizontal deposits of gravel the walls of which rise from 30 to 50 feet. "We were surprised to find," says M. de Schlagintweit, "in addition to a few isolated spots on its left bank covered with low carices, an arbarescent plant of perfectly ligneous structure, which is probably an instance of such a growth at the extreme limit, where the formation of woody fibre is sufficiently avanced to permit the recognition of annual rings of growth for a space of time extending over many years. This shrub, called 'yabagare' by the native Turkistanis, is a sort of tamarisk, and presents the peculiar appearance of stems radiating from a central stem close to the surface of the ground, the branches adhering so closely to the soil as only to have attracted the attention of our guides, who knew of its existence as a precious, though at that moment an unexpected, fuel." This is not, however, the highest point at which wood forming plants have been met with by these travellers. A year before they discovered on the western declivities of the Gunschanger, at 17,310 feet similar plants, although of smaller dimensions. But, to return to Dr. Schlagintweit's description of Dera Bulla:—"Numerous remains, the waifs and strays of caravans crossing the heights, skeletons and carcases of horses, luggage, saddles, fodder for animals of burden, and not unfrequently the low temporary tomb of a Mussulman are the waymarks indicating this valley to be the road to Yarkand." Two dark rocks are seen a little further down the stream, called the Chadartash, or "Stone tents," in allusion to their likeness to the board dark wool tents in Mongolia. In the distance are dark trap mountains, 18,152 feet in height, but rising but little above the valley, the river's level here being 16,883 feet. "As everywhere at great elevations," M. de Schlagintweit remarks, "so also here the sky shows a dark tint, but the reddish veil along the horizon is pecuculiar to the plateaux separating the chains of the Karakorum and the Kuen Lun regions where extreme dryness, vast sandy deserts, and the powerful influence of the sun's rays on the ground combine to increase the quantity of solid matter suspended in the atmosphere."

Of other views in Thibet, one of Leh and one of Himis and another of Mangnany may be specially noticed. Leh in Ladak is the metropolis of Western Thibet. Along the entrance to the town a long prayer-wall is seen, with a road on either side, respectively for ingress or egress, so that the traveller may always have the wall on his left hand, originally to enable him the more easily to see and read the sentences and inscriptions engraved on the numerous prayer-stones in it, but at present the mere passing by on the proper side is considered a sufficient act of piety. The second view gives the Buddhist monastery of Himis. It consists of two long but comparatively narrow parts, the junction of which is formed by the principal entrance. The basement contains two floors of low apartments above these are two lofty storeys of large halls, some of which are inhabited by the Lamas, but the majority are used as repositories for their numerous and varied articles of worship. The projecting verandahs and balconies serve as windows, and are shaded with hangings of black cloth ornamented with intersecting white bands. In the outer space, shown as the foreground, two tall tree-poles are erected decorated with yak tails and long prayer-flags. Surrounding this space is a succession of covered windows, not unlike the cloisters of our cathedrals, but separated from although contiguous to each other. They contain numerous prayer cylinders, while others may be also seen in rows along the monastery walls. In a third view we have the interior of the Buddhistic temple of the monastery of Mangnang in Guari Khorsum. The light sheds in from a skylight or rather break in the flat roof upon banners or prayer-flags hung down from the ceiling, images, relics, and a prostrate figure in white at his devotions. The two rows of pillars which support the roof are made of wood, a precious material in these parts, and divide the temple into three compartments, of which the central one is the most important and occupies the largest space. The two side aisles, with painted walls, contain the musical instruments, various objects used in worship, and are the repositories of the sacred books. In the central compartment immediately in front of the sacred representation of the Buddha Sakyamuni, the image of which is not visible in the picture, stands the altar. The holy shrine is approached with the greatest reverence and is decorated with many Buddhistic figures and appropriately surrounded with small tables on which offerings and books are deposited. To the left of the altar a Lama is drawn sitting on a carpet, assiduously engaged in revolving a large prayer-cylinder.

Now we cannot better conclude the details given of these various and magnificent views than by throwing a parting glance on the Himalayan scenery, and we have selected for this purpose the brightest and most aerial of the whole series, two long panoramic views of the Lake and Gardens of Srinagar, Kashmir. It is these shores of the lake in the immediate vicinity of the capital that have given the fame for beauty to this country, not indeed by the grandness of its scenery but by its exquisite loveliness. In the northern aspect we see the gardens of Shalimar in two valleys cutting into the neighbouring mountains, and on a ridge along the shore connected by another series. These gardens date from the seventeenth century—the time of Shah Jehangir. The southern aspect presents the fort of Srinagar, erected on the mountain Takht-i-Sulaiman, and the approches to the capital, and, in the far distance, rearing their heads for 15,000 feet, like lofty blue clouds, are the Pir Pinjal mountains. Under the surface of the shallow lake, whose waters are of a brilliant blue and of surprising purity, waves a green carpeting of weeds, but the most singular and striking objects are the numerous "rahds" or floating gardens. These objects are much less poetical than might be imagined, being simply rafts covered with earth and fixed to the ground by poles. They are used solely for horticultural purposes; but as a part of the landscape their effect is extremely picturesque.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF KISSING.—That it is a custom of remote antiquity, appears from the book of Genesis (xxvii. 26), when Isaac kissed his son Jacob. This kiss is remarkable as the first recorded in history. Indeed, the Bible abounds with all sorts of kisses. We have this kiss of homage, in Exodus, xviii. 7; of subjection, in 1 Samuel, x. 1; of reconciliation, in 2 Samuel, xiv. 33; of valediction, in Ruth, i. 14; of approbation, in Psalms, ii. 12; of humble gratitude, in Luke, vii, 38; of welcome, Exodus, xviii, 7; of love and joy, in Genesis, xxix. 11; of sorrow, in Acts, xx. 37; of peace, in Romans, xvi. 16; and of idolatrous reverence, in Hosea, xiii. 2. There are also spiritual kisses, as in Canticles, i. 2; sensual kisses, as in Proverbs, vii. 17; and hypocritical kisses, as in 2 Samuel, xv. 5. Kisses are also traitorous, such as Joab's to Amasa, when he kissed and then slew (in 2 Samuel, xx.); and that of Judas to Christ, when he kissed and then betrayed. It was customary to kiss the mouth, and also the beard, which latter is still practised by the Arabs. Kissing the hand is not biblical. Kissing the feet was an expression of love and tender regard, in Luke, vii. 38. We are told that the members of the church at Ephesus wept sore at St. Paul's departure, "fell on his neck, and kissed him." The kiss of peace was an apostolic custom, and continues to be one of the rights in the Eucharistic services of the Roman Catholics, which for obvious reasons, is omitted on Good Friday.

Among heathen nations it was usual to throw kisses to the sun and to the moon, as well as to the images of the gods, fearful of touching them with profane lips. Kissing the hand is first heard of among the Persians. Xenophon relates that it was customary for them to kiss whomsoever they honoured. Kissing the feet of a prince was a token of subjection, which was at times carried so far that the print of the foot received the kiss, conveying the impression that the very dust became sacred by the royal tread. When Demosthenes was carried into a temple, he kissed *his own* hand by way of adoration; and when supplicating the Romans for peace, the Carthaginian ambassadors "kissed the feet of the council."

The kiss of homage—the character of which is not indicated in the Bible—was probably upon the forehead expressive of *high* respect, which was formerly, if not now, in use among the Bedouins.

The Rabbins, in the falsely delicate spirit which animated much of what they wrote, did not permit more than *three* kinds of kisses—those of reverence, of reception and of departure. Kissing the foot has been exacted by the sovereign pontiffs as a mark of respect since the eighth century. It was first paid to Pope Constantine by the Emperor Justinian, on his entry into Constantinople. When the ceremony takes place, the Pope wears a slipper, embroidered with a *cross*, which is kissed (and *not the toe*, as is generally believed). Recently Protestants have not been required to do so—a slight inclination of the knee being merely *expected*.

As an act of ordinary salutation, the kiss is still common on the continent of Europe and in the East. It was interchanged by the early Christians, in their assemblies, as a token of their love one to another, and took place just prior to the communion. When according to the Hebrew practice, and the still existing custom of Oriental churches) the men and the women sat apart, the kiss of peace was given by the men to the men, and by the women to the women. However, the peculiar circumstances have vanished which gave propriety and emphasis to such an expression of brotherly love and Christian friendship. It was also so far a mark of respect among our forefathers, that for one person to write or say that he "kissed the hand" of another, was a formulary of equivalent import with the expressions of obedience and servitude with which our communications and intercourse with the world are now usually attended. To this frequent allusion is made by Shakespeare and the dramotic posts.—*Public Opinion.*

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Spoons, Cotton Brushes (Gunnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.
Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 6.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 25 to 30.

SAXONY WOOLS.—Rs. 35 the suit; Strongly recommended for monsoon wear
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

WEST OF ENGLAND ANGOLAS, Rs. 45 the suit.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SHEPHERDS PLAIDS, From Rs. 35 the suit; Now the leading pattern of the season.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MELTONS.—The favorite Coating.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

REGULATION HELMETS.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

THE CLARENCE Black Dress Hat.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

THE ASCOT Drab Hat.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co., beg to invite inspection of their large and varied assortment of Gentlemens' HELMETS, HATS and CAPS, in which will be found all the new and leading novelties of the day.
They would call especial attention to their
JUNGLE HELMETS
which are made of the strongest and thickest felt, compatible with lightness of weight and durability, and possessing the air-chamber afford a sure protection from *Coup de soleil.*
Price Rs. 8-8 annas each.

BOOTS.—MONSOON LACE UP BOOTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.
(Impervious to rain.)
French Calf Boots Elastic Sides.
English do. do.
N.B.—Good strong screwed sole walking boots
Rs. 8.....per pair.
Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.
Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.
"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Elwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. Watson & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted.*
Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.
"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff.*"
With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in Chief can be procured of us only.
Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON. & Co.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.		"
" 2 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11⅝d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...	1s.	11¾d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3 "
Do. do. 3 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, with out charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 1st October 1863. Acting Agent.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.
Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLX. of 1857.
CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bill's and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.
CASH CREDITS.
Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.
RATES OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. three do. 4 do. do.
Do. six do. 5 do. do.
Do. twelve do: 6 do. do.
COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.
On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.
Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "
EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.	
Do. at 3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.	
Do. at 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
Do. on Demand do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission
Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13anas 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d.	
" 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	
" 3 do.	2s.	0d.	
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annnum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by specia lagreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondes should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited,) or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office or Branches in London, where consituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondins payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.
RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 1st September 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.
Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. do. Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.
N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.
TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,910,163 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergere, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, Military Square.
THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.	2s.	0d. "
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	Frs.	2·57	cts. "
3 Do.	Do.	2·54	" "
On Demand	"	2·53	" "

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 2nd October 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM MARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
" " " " 4 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
" " " " 3 do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
" " " " 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" " " " 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland } On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland }			

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable at *Bombay* at par.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the *Bank's Offices in Europe*, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either of the Bank's Offices mentioned at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe ustody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
H. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 " Do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.		"
2 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows, viz:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park.*
They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships fresh arrivals of—
Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
Beams and Scales, with Weights.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
Lift and Force Pumps.
Portable Steam Engines.
Bar Plate and Sheet Iron, &c.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS *(Continued.)*

THE REVOLVING STEREOSCOPE in Mahogany with 100 views.....Rs.	225 0
THE COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPE, on turned pedestal with stand with a Mahogany Case to contain it.....	75 0
BOOK STEREOSCOPES	3 8
Slides to accompany the above, Scenery of England and Scotland, Exhibition Views, the Streets and Buildings of London, Scenes at the Opera, &c. &c.	
MAGIC LANTERN, large size, with set of 12 comic slides and 4 moveable slides	45 0
MAGIC LANTERN, smaller, with 12 comic slides.....	20 0
BINOCULARS with 12 lenses, adjusting centre and sliding shades, leather sling case.....	85 0
THE SAME, without adjustment ditto.....	75 0
Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. confine themselves to the glasses manufactured by Elliot Brothers, as the testimonials to their power and careful manufacture stamp them as superior to the majority that are manufactured:—	
THE CHORIMORPHOSCOPE, an instrument somewhat similar to the Kaleidoscope.....	6 0
THE NEOMONOSCOPE, for viewing Cartes de Visite, and forming a small case in which a few may be safely kept, Rs. 1-8, 2-8, and	4 0
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